

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1893.—Elizabeth Kerby vs. Willis Harbin, and Ann his wife, the heirs at law of Sally Woodfork, Samuel Davis, Masilva Franklin, Sumner, Rebecca, and Dorcas Kerby. Petition, dower.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Willis Harbin, and Ann his wife, the heirs at law of Sally Woodfork, Samuel Davis, and Samuel Kerby, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday of May next, and then there plead or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against them, and petition be heard ex parte.

JNO. GILES, C. C.

6wt48—Price adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1893.—Samuel Jones and Andrew Hunt vs. Henry R. Shelton. Original attachment levied on 177 acres of land, on Dutchman Creek.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant be and appear before our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, and then there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

JNO. GILES.

State of North-Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1893.—Joseph Smithson vs. Elijah Bingham. Or. Att. Levied on one cutting knife and box, one trace chain, and one hoghead.—It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the first Monday of May next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

A copy. JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1893.—Samuel Craig vs. Jonathan Craig. Original attachment, levied in the hands of James D. Craig.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1893.—President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern vs. John Simson, jr. Or. Att. Levied in the hands of Othiel Stewart.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

Two Apprentices

WANTED by the subscriber, at the Shoe-making business, not under 12, nor over 15 years of age. To sober and industrious lads, a good opportunity is now offered, to learn a good trade, if well followed.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 10, 1893.—44

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician. N. B. Those who have not yet closed their accounts with me, will find them in the hands of Mr. Cowan, till April Court, afterwards in the hands of an officer. JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1893.—446

MANSION HOTEL; IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1892.—22

Public Entertainment.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, and the public at large, that I now occupy the house wherein Capt. Jacob Kridler formerly lived, and which has lately been in possession of Mr. Thos. Holmes, as a public house; where I am now prepared to accommodate travellers, and all others who may please to call. There are good stables attached to the establishment, which shall always be well attended, and well supplied with fodder and grain. A few boarders will be taken, on moderate terms.

There is a good store-room attached to the house, which will be rented from now to the 1st of May, or perhaps longer, or for any intermediate term.

JNO. SMITH.

Salisbury, March 17, 1893.—45

Private Entertainment,

At Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C. B. will be thankful if travellers and others call. Privacy and his best endeavors to accommodate are promised for a reasonable consideration.

March, 1893.—9wt51

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present. And only the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1892.—14

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale for cash, at the Court-House in Morganton, in Burke county, N. C. on Wednesday, the 7th of May, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax due thereon for the year 1891, and cost of advertising, to wit: Alexander McComb, 25,600 acres, value \$1500, speculation lands. Patrick Davis, 100 acres, lying on upper Little river, on Mountain creek, value \$50. Abraham Rencher, for 1820 and 1821, 50 acres, valued at \$50. Wm. Camp, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek, value \$50. 425 acres given in by Fielding Norton, lying on the waters of Muddy creek, valued at \$300. Jones Mease, 50 acres, on the waters of Loose creek, given in at \$25. 100 acres on the waters of the south fork of Catawba, given in by John Smith, at \$30. 100 acres on do. given in by Valentine Crotz, at \$50.

M. BRITTAIN, S. M.

Morganton, March 8, 1893.—448

Sheriff's Office,

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be post-paid, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

23 SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.

State of North-Carolina, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

JANUARY Sessions, 1893.—Thomas Lyles vs. Robert Lyles. Original attachment.—Levied on one negro man, named Abram.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then there plead or demur, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

6wt50—Price adv. \$2.

Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.

Beer and Porter House.

THE public are informed, that the subscriber has removed to his new establishment, on the opposite side of the street from his former stand, where he intends to keep a constant supply of Beer and Porter, the beer will be sold by the barrel or smaller measure, and the porter either bottled or draught. The Beer and Porter House will be kept open every day in the week, except Sunday.

The house is large and pleasant, with well supplied stables attached to it. It is well adapted to afford comfort and convenience to travellers, and others who may please to call.

A few boarders will be taken, on reasonable terms. Children from the country, going to school in town, will be boarded at a moderate price, and every attention paid to their morals and comfort.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, March 24, 1893.—466

Library for Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the back Store Room of Messrs. Allemon & Locke, Salisbury, the LIBRARY of the late Francis Locke, consisting of many old and excellent authorities in Law, on the evening of Tuesday, 8th of April, being Tuesday of the Superior Court.

All persons having demands against said deceased, are requested to present them for payment; and all persons indebted, to make payment immediately.

JNO. SCOTT, Esq.

March 20, 1893.—3wt48

N. B. Any person having books belonging to said library, are requested to return them to the Executor, or leave them with Mr. Allemon before said day of sale.

J. S.

ELEGANT

Cabinet Furniture.

J. W. BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has established, a few doors east of the Court-House, a Cabinet Ware Room, where he has received from his Factory in Fayetteville, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of MAHOGANY FURNITURE, which he will sell on terms to suit the times. Aware that the citizens of Salisbury have been under the necessity of wagoning their furniture a great distance, at considerable hazard of injury, he flatters himself they will find it to their interest to call, as his furniture is all of the latest and most approved fashions.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1893.—5wt51

Cabinet-Making Business.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet business, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main-street, three doors east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern. He has just received a stock of plank, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, of State growth; which he will work up into furniture on as reasonable terms as can be desired, for cash or short credit.

ALEXANDER BOYD.

Salisbury, March 24, 1893. 11wt56

N. B. Funerals will be furnished in the best style, and on very short notice, cheaper than the customary charges.

Cotton Saw Gins,

WARRANTED.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a good supply of materials, of the best quality, and has in his employ two first rate workmen, which will enable him to make the best kind of Cotton Saw Gins, executed in a durable and workmanlike style. People in this, and the adjacent counties, who wish to purchase Gins, are invited to call and examine for themselves, as a number will be kept constantly on hand, for sale.

Gun-Smithing.

The subscriber will also carry on the business of rifle making and stocking, gun repairing, &c. Door locks, and locks of all descriptions, will be carefully repaired, on reasonable terms, and at short notice. The subscriber will particularly attend himself to stocking rifles and guns, &c. A liberal price will be paid for 25 or 30 caliber maple rifle stocks, delivered at the subscriber's shop, on Main-street, a few doors east from the Court-House, in Salisbury.

March 24, 1893. 146

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of Grimes & Cooper, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from \$12 to \$120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of Bedsteads, at from \$3 to \$25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,

JOHN COOPER.

*39

Sign, Coach, and House

PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan Varnish.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1893.—49

Salisbury Academy.

THE subscriber having made an arrangement with the proprietors of this institution, the management of it, with its avails, has become his individual concern. To his friends, and the public, he looks with confidence for a portion of their patronage. In this interesting, and important employment, he ventures to promise the industrious application of more than twenty years' experience; united with a zeal, excited by a conviction of its importance, and strengthened by habit. To parents and guardians, who may be disposed to place their children and wards under his care, he would remark, that his object has ever been, with the languages and higher branches of education, to unite a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and geography. In addition to these things, the useful and practical parts of Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic, Rhetoric, History and Chemistry, when required, will be attended to. In the instruction of females, a regular system will be adopted. The object will be, to render them rational and interesting companions; and in their education, as well as in that of the other sex, those branches, which are of the greatest utility in the progress of life, will receive a superior degree of attention. One object will ever be kept in view—to inspire his pupils with a due degree of self-respect, to establish correct moral and religious views and conduct, and, with parental solicitude, to correct all immoral, indecorous, and licentious habits. In both sexes, and in pupils of every age, attention will be paid to spelling, reading, writing and composition. In fine, to prepare those committed to his care, in the best possible manner, for their future destination in life, will be his unceasing aim; and the same attention will be paid to the mere English scholar, as to those who are designed for higher institutions. Justice to himself requires him to state, that, in teaching the Latin and Greek languages, the thorough and critical method recommended by the Messrs. de Port Royal, and so admirably pursued at our University, has been, for a long time, adopted. To enable him to effect this, an extensive collection of the most approved grammars and lexicons, among which are the Thesaurus, of Ainsworth, the Lexicons of Hedericus, Parkhurst, &c. and the grammars of the Messrs. de Port Royal, Hackenbusch, Goodrich, Moore, Valpy, &c. have been procured; to which his pupils have liberty to refer. To facilitate the study of Geography, an excellent set of Globes, with Lavoinne's and other Atlases, and an extensive collection of maps, have been provided.

The grades of tuition will be five, six, and seven dollars, paid in advance, into the hands of Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. who has kindly consented to act as agent for the subscriber.

JONATHAN OTIS FREEMAN.

Salisbury, March 31, 1893.—47

New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Mercantile Business which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 28, 1893.—47f

Land & Mills for Sale.

300 ACRES of land in the upper end of Cabarrus county, on Rocky river, of which there are cleared about 50 acres fit for cultivation, with a good frame dwelling-house, barn, and other necessary out-houses. Also, a good Saw Mill, Grist Mill, and Cotton Gin. Said place is generally known by Brown's Mill. Any person wishing to purchase, may have an opportunity of getting a good bargain, by applying to the subscriber, living in the lower end of Iredeed county, four miles from Beattie's Ford.

ALEXANDER TORRENCE.

April 1, 1893. 8wt54

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber having removed from Mr. Thomas Merdop's, to Statesville, informs his friends and the public, that he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in a shop near the store of Foster & Hall, where those who favor him with their custom will have their work done with neatness and despatch.

S. LOWRY.

Statesville, March 25, 1893.—349

Alex'r Frohock's Estate.

THE subscriber having (at February Court last), obtained letters of administration on the estate of Alex'r Frohock, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated; and those indebted, are requested to pay immediately.

MICHAEL BROWN, Adm'r.

March 27, 1893. 4wt50

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th February last, a negro man named DICK, about 30 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, stout made, and speaks good English, (his countenance not very pleasant,) together with his wife Jenny and two boy children. She is a mulatto woman, about 25 years of age, stout made, has a scar on her right arm, between the wrist and elbow, occasioned by a burn. One of her children is about three years of age, the other about four months old; both of yellow complexion. Any person taking up said negroes, on delivering them to me near Higgin's ferry, on Saluda river, in Edgefield District, S. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid; or \$10 if confined in any jail and a letter sent to me by mail to Newbury Court-House.

JAMES B. COLEMAN.

capt58

Writing Paper,

FOR sale at the office of the "Carolinian," at three dollars twenty-five cents per ream. Also, two reams broken foolscap, \$2 50; And one bundle Super Royal for wrapping.

Desultory.

New-York School System.—We have before us a copy of the Second Annual Report (made Feb. 3, 1893) of the superintendent of common schools in the state of New-York. This highly interesting document bears even more honorable testimony to the enlightened legislation of that state than the canal report, which we have already had occasion to notice. The general result of the operations of the system for the past year, is stated in the following extract from the report:

Mt. Intel.

"The evidence furnished by the documents (herewith transmitted) is of the most satisfactory nature, and fully demonstrates the decided superiority of the school system in this state over every other in the Union. By these it will appear that returns have been received, during the preceding year, from all the counties in this state, fifty-two in number. These counties contain 649 wards and towns, all of which, except 7 old and 14 new towns, have presented their reports. The number of school districts in the towns which have reported is 7,031, and if to these be added the districts in the towns from which no reports have been received, the number will exceed 8,000: Of these, 6,255 have made their reports, showing, among other particulars, that, for the term of eight months, during the last year, 351,173 children were receiving a common school education, being 18,194 more than were educated in 1891. In eight years, upwards of one million two hundred thousand dollars have been drawn from the treasury and raised by tax, for the support of common schools; and it may be fairly estimated that, during the same period, nearly three millions more have been contributed by individuals for the same purpose, making a grand total of four millions of dollars over and above the appropriations for colleges and academies. Even in Connecticut, which possesses a larger school fund than we do, and where the school system was established and in successful operation long before it was here introduced, the number of children educated in common schools is far less, in proportion to its population, than it is in this state. It may, indeed, well be doubted, whether a parallel example of munificence, successfully applied to a similar object, can be produced throughout the civilized world. If, then, these grand and important results have been produced in the short space of eight years, what may not be anticipated, when the liberal funds and appropriations provided and secured by the new constitution, shall have gone into active and successful operation?"

LORD BYRON, it is said, is coming to this country. We are sorry for it. He will not be pleased with the United States. Neither their climate nor their manners are sensualized, as in Italy. He will find that his mind has travelled in advance of his person, and withered the flowers that he hopes for in his path. He will behold the pious, recoiling from apostate genius—the beautiful, shuddering at the profanation of innocence—and the virtuous republican, sneering at the vices of peerage. If he comes, he will write of us. America is a poetical subject, at least as much so as "Don Juan." CAMPBELL writes doggerel about us, and "Little Moore" wrote slander. If Lord Byron should praise us, the proper account to charge it to, would be his disaffection to the Ministry. But if he should abuse us, we ought not to complain, seeing that neither heaven nor earth communicates with him who throws into his mind the deformity of his person, and extinguishes, in contempt for the one, the pity which might have availed the other.

Chas. Courier.

Most singular sagacity and affection of a dog.—We are credibly informed, that a few days since some person on the opposite side of the river, (in Dutchess county) for some supposed, or perhaps sufficient cause, shot a dog, and as he judged, mortally wounded him. The dog was at the time, in a field distant, and probably out of sight from any dwelling. He was felled to the ground. A person, living adjacent to the spot, several days immediately succeeding, (without having any knowledge of the fact that the dog had been shot) observed his dog daily, after being fed, run with alacrity with part of his rations in his mouth, in the direction where the wounded dog was found, and was from this unusual conduct of his dog, induced to follow him, when to his astonishment he found, that his dog had been some days carrying comfort and sustenance to his unfortunate fellow quadruped, who had, by this means, been saved, become convalescent, and restored to his master. What a lesson to floor human nature!—Ulster paper.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 24.

We yesterday received London dates of the 15th Feb. and Liverpool of the 15th, brought by the *Mary Catharine*, capt. Pace, from Liverpool. Every thing on the continent of Europe breathes war as regards France and Spain. The Spanish minister had been ordered by the Cortes to leave Paris, but his departure was put off for a few days, at the intercession of the British minister, who was still endeavoring to reconcile the two discordant powers. The French minister, for whose safety some apprehensions were entertained, had arrived at Bayonne—nothing is said of the Austrian, Russian and Prussian ministers.

The answer of the Chambers, echoing the sentiments of the king of France, as given in his late speech, was carried by a vast majority, notwithstanding a strenuous opposition to it. The Paris papers contain a speech of M. Talleyrand against war, delivered in the chamber of Peers. He remonstrates strongly against hostilities.

In the British house of lords on the 4th Feb. Lord Liverpool distinctly laid down the principles on which the British ministry meant to act. He denied that any right existed on the part of a foreign power to interfere in the local concerns of a nation—he blamed the present conduct of France; and thought if it were persevered in it might be of serious injury to herself and to all Europe. In the actual state of affairs he recommended neutrality as the proper position of England, and that she should keep herself ready for every event, and make all possible exertions to prevent actual hostilities.

Corn has risen in every part of Europe, and funds have fallen—Spanish Bonds in London were down to 35.

Heavy bodies of troops are to line the German side of the Rhine, and 50,000 men are to be stationed on the Italian frontier of France.

The London ministerial prints are very positive in the expression of their belief in a war, and the opposition prints are some of them strong in their expressions to the contrary, and others doubtful, and some very feeble in declaring their hopes that it may be averted.

A British frigate is to be sent from the South sea station to Behring's Straits to seek for Parry's discovery ships. It was supposed that Parry would have to remain in the Arctic seas for another winter, if he had not made his passage good to Behring's straits.

Mrs. Radcliffe, the Romance writer, died lately at London.

The ice had broken up in all the countries on the North sea at the end of January.

Markets for cotton had rather improved in Great Britain, and sales for the week ending 8th Feb. were very large; the demand was general, and 13,000 bags were sold in Liverpool at 1-4 to 1-8 advance. The consumption increases amazingly and seems to have no limits.

In the debates of the house of commons, Feb. 4, Messrs. Brougham, Peel and sir J. Mackintosh reprobated the principle of a foreign interference in the affairs of Spain. They spoke warmly on the subject and were cheered by the members of the house. Sir J. Mackintosh said if some stop was not put to the acts of the holy alliance, a Russian army would soon be seen lining the shores of Europe from Amsterdam to Cadiz. The Parliament in general seems indignant at the conduct of the continental powers.—*Mercury*.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

City, half-past 12 o'clock.—The alarm in the money market continues excessive. Consols which closed yesterday at 74 1/2, opened at 74, and declined to 73; since then, a re-action has taken place, and this moment they are at 73 1/2. Spanish bonds have declined from 37 to 35.

Paris papers of Sunday last have arrived, which inform us that the address of the chamber of deputies to his majesty, in the form in which it was presented to the chamber, was adopted after a stormy discussion, in a secret session, by a majority of 202 to 93; all the amendments proposed to it having been rejected.

The *Seo d' Urgel* has been taken by Mina. The brave, the heroic, Romagosa, has abandoned a place which was destitute of provisions: two convoys which the Baron d'Eroles sent to the *Seo* never arrived.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

At a late hour this afternoon several expresses arrived from Paris, bringing intelligence which indicates the immediate commencement of hostilities. The speech of the king of England and the proceedings in the British Parliament have, as yet, it seems, failed to produce any relaxation in the resolution adopted to attack Spain; on the contrary, from what we hear on the subject, the government of France is rather offended than pleased at the part apparently about to be assumed by this country, and is more disposed than ever to prosecute their purpose. The Paris papers are almost ex-

clusively filled with the debates of the house of commons, on Tuesday night, and the reflections of the editors each according to his political bias. A dreadful panic, however, existed in Paris; warlike stores of all descriptions were greatly advancing in price, and all confidence seemed to have taken wing. To increase the general fear, the *rentes* had declined to 79, sellers at the close of the market; but, even after that hour, business was done some 35 centimes lower. The English ambassador was in constant communication with De Villile and Montmorency; but all hopes of a successful interposition had fled, and it was expected that a blow would be immediately struck.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

House of Lords—Tuesday, Feb. 4.

This being the day to which Parliament was prorogued for the despatch of business, it was opened by commission. The Lord Chancellor read the speech, which was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his majesty to inform you in Parliament, that his majesty's efforts have been unremittingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe.

"Faithful to the principles which his majesty has promulgated to the world, as constituting the rule of his conduct, his majesty declined being a party to any proceedings at Verona, which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain on the part of Foreign Powers. And his majesty has since used, and continues to use, his most anxious endeavors and good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish governments; and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain.

"In the east of Europe his majesty flatters himself that peace will be preserved, and his majesty continues to receive from his allies, and generally from other powers, assurances of their unaltered disposition to cultivate with his majesty those friendly relations which it is equally his majesty's object on his part to maintain.

"We are further commanded to apprise you, that discussions having long been pending with the court of Madrid, respecting depredations committed on the commerce of his majesty's subjects in the West Indian seas, and other grievances of which his majesty had been under the necessity of complaining, those discussions have terminated in an admission by the Spanish government of the justice of his majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for a satisfactory reparation.

"We are commanded to assure you that his majesty has not been unmindful of the address presented to him by the two houses of Parliament with respect to the foreign slave trade.

"Propositions for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by his majesty's Plenipotentiary in the conferences at Verona, and there have been added to the treaties upon this subject already concluded between his majesty and the governments of Spain and the Netherlands, articles which will extend the operation of those treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, His majesty has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy; and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of last year.

"This diminution of charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the revenue, has produced a surplus exceeding his majesty's expectation. His majesty trusts, therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, and without affecting public credit, to make a further considerable reduction in the burdens of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his person and government, which his majesty received in his late visit to Scotland, have made the deepest impression upon his heart.

"The provision which you made in the last session of Parliament for the relief of the distresses in considerable districts in Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects, and his majesty recommends to your consideration such measures of internal regulation as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquility of that country, and to improve the habits and condition of the people.

"Deeply as his majesty regrets the continued depression of the agricultural interest, the satisfaction with which his majesty contemplates the increasing activity which pervades the manufacturing districts, and the flourishing condition of its principal branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion that the progressive prosperity of so many of the interests of the country cannot fail to contribute to the gradual improvement of that great interest, which is the most important of them all."

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SPAIN.

MADRID, JAN. 19.

The journals publish the following answer of his majesty to the message of the Cortes:

"Messieurs Deputes: I have received with lively satisfaction the message which

the Extraordinary Cortes addressed to me on the 11th inst. and, perceiving in it the conformity of their sentiments with my own, I, now, congratulate myself upon being placed at the head of a nation which so many qualities distinguish. The sentiments of honor and national independence, so profoundly rooted in the hearts of Spaniards, offer me the surest guarantee that the existing political institutions, the object of their predilections, will continue unalterable, notwithstanding the efforts of their most violent enemies. How, in this respect, can I entertain the slightest doubt, when I am witness of the effusion of the patriotic sentiments and generous resolutions which will render the sitting of the congress on the 9th and 11th of this month eternally memorable? Those days have shown gentlemen, what a nation is capable of when the conformity of elevated sentiments gives so generous an impulsion to confidence. They are the most positive and most eloquent answers to the calumnious imputations with which the communications of foreign cabinets are filled, and which have excited the surprise and indignation of the Extraordinary Cortes. Nations will at once see the free manifestation of my sentiments and principles; they will be convinced that the constitutional King of the Spains enjoys the free exercise of all the rights vested in him by the fundamental code, they will form an exact idea of the true origin of the disorders which afflict the country. The sacrifices which, under these circumstances, the honor and independence of the state require will be great; but nothing is considered too great a sacrifice by a nation habituated to suffer, and to hear no other cry than that of liberty and honor. For myself, convinced more and more of the imperious necessity, that all the children of this great family should assemble around the constitutional throne, I will steadily follow the route which my duty prescribes to me; and, if the spectacle of a nation destined to defend her independence and laws do not restrain those who meditate to invade her, I will place myself at her head, certain of victory in the most just of causes, which is at the same time that of all the free nations of the earth." (Signed,

FERDINAND.

"At the Palace, Jan. 11, 1823."

Having finished the reading of this message, the president observed, that the Cortes had heard and justly appreciated the sentiments manifested by the king; and that the assembly were persuaded that, united to the constitutional throne, and to the government of his majesty, they would effect the triumph of the cause of liberty, of the nation, and of the constitution by which they existed.

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FROM THE STOLE.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The sitting of the chamber of Peers yesterday was very remarkable.

Several Peers spoke in the same sense as the Whigs might have done in the House of Peers of England, and in a war undertaken against the military insurrection, the sovereignty of the people and for the freedom of the king, they showed themselves much more struck with the dangers than with the honor of such an undertaking. The opposition on the left wished to introduce into the address to the king, proposed by the Duke de Levis, an amendment to the same effect as the articles we have read for the last two or three months in the Constitutionnel and Pilote upon peace and war.

The minister of finance (Villele) and the minister of foreign affairs, took upon themselves all the responsibility of the speech from the crown; and both professed openly "that France would act as France, and that she would not lay down her arms till order should be restored in Spain." The minister of finance observed how important it was to France, not only as a point of honor, but as a positive interest, that the dynasty of the Bourbons should not be shaken at Madrid.

After the speech of the minister of finance against the amendment, which depicted war as replete with dangers to our dearest interests (which is not true in any manner) a part of the opposition was so impressed with this, that they proposed another amendment; the chamber rejected the amendment, and adopted the address by a great majority.

The Duke of San Lorenzo received yesterday from the government of the Cortes the order to quit Paris immediately with his legation.

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From the London Observer, Feb. 9.

From Paris.—Paris papers and letters of the recent date of Thursday last, (6th inst.) were received by express yesterday. Their contents are decidedly warlike, and favor the belief that hostilities are on the point of commencing.

The Duke de Reggio (Marshal Oudinot,) who commands the army of reserve, was to set off for the army to-day.

The army of the western Pyrenees consists of two corps. The Prince of Hohenlohe commands the second corps. The third corps forms the army of the eastern Pyrenees, which is to be commanded in chief by Lieut. Gen. Lauriston. The 2d corps is to occupy Arragon.

Accounts from Madrid state that the retreat of the Count d'Abisbal upon Madrid seems to indicate fresh dangers, the

nature and extent of which, however, are not well known. Whilst these preparations are going on, on the part of France, it would appear as if the other continental powers had resolved upon making military demonstrations in support of France. Another congress is talked of to be assembled at Vienna. An army of 100,000 Austrian, Prussian, and other German troops is to be stationed along the Rhine. A more active part is assigned to Russia, who, it is reported in these papers, is to place a fleet at the disposal of France, and is to march 30,000 men into Italy to be embarked for Catalonia.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 18.

From Havana.—Our papers by the *schr. Marion*, are to the 9th inst. The only News they furnish, is from Vera Cruz, (dates from thence to the 8th February) relative to the operations of the Republicans, against the Emperor Iturbide. The most interesting document published, is a Proclamation of the general in chief Guadalupe Victoria, addressed to the different Provinces of the Republic, in which he sets forth in the strongest terms the baseness, ingratitude, and duplicity of the Emperor. It would seem, that General Echavarri, who, acting, under the orders of Iturbide, defeated Santa Anna, at the commencement of the late revolution, has since come into the views of the Republican Chiefs, Victoria and Santa Anna, and, in a Convention of these Military leaders, it has been determined to call a Mexican Congress, for the purpose of putting down the authority assumed by the Emperor, and establishing an independent government.—*Courier*.

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NEW-YORK, MARCH 15.—We received yesterday, by the *schr. Convey*, a file of Jamaica papers to the 22d ult. from which we have copied the latest intelligence from the capital of the Republic of Colombia.

Col. S. C. Todd, authorized agent of the U. States, arrived at the capital of Colombia (Bogota) on the 24th Dec. He made his journey from Carraccas by land, through Meuda and Cucuta. "The Civil and Military authorities, and the towns through which he passed manifested every sign of consideration and pleasure, as well because he is the first Foreign Agent who has arrived there, as because he is commissioned by a City belonging to a State which was first to do us justice.—Add to this that the personal qualities of Mr. Todd, are in themselves a sufficient recommendation."—[*Bogota Paper*.]

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PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 17.

An awful spectacle was presented to our eyes this morning, between the hours of three and five, in the contemplation of the noble edifice, the Washington Hall, in Third street, and the adjoining large Hotel. The flames, as they burst from the roofs of both, illuminated a considerable part of the city, and threatened all the immediate neighborhood. Several of the private dwellings near, were repeatedly on fire.

Had the weather been boisterous, very extensive damage might have ensued, notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of the fire and hose companies, which were as remarkable and praiseworthy on this as on former occasions. As the case is, the public loss is great. The Washington Hall, an immense pile, built at great expense, formed a convenience for various public purposes; the utility and beauty of the Hotel are sufficiently known every where. The first may be said to be wholly destroyed: the roof and interior of the main building of the other are consumed, but most of its furniture has been saved. The fire originated on the stairs in the south west corner of the Washington Hall, where there had been none before kindled since the 22d of February. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The person who had charge of the Hall, and lodging in it, states that no light had been in the back part since Thursday last.

He and Mr. Hogan, who occupied the cellar for bottling, lost all their effects. The Hall, we understand, was insured for 10,000; the Hotel for 5000 dollars. Mr. Gadsby of Baltimore was in treaty for both the buildings, to be used as a Hotel. No injury was sustained by any of the numerous inmates of the Hotel. The ladies were removed without danger or difficulty. *Nat. Gaz.*

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Damages for Libel.—At the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas for Sumpter District, Judge Colcock presiding, an action was brought by James B. Richardson, of Sumpter District, against Dr. James Wright, of Clarendon, for a Libel, when the Jury awarded to the Plaintiff, ten thousand dollars damages!!

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Winyaw Intel.

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WASHINGTON, MARCH 19.

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, in the 66th year of his age, departed this life the Hon. BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. This distinguished citizen has long occupied a conspicuous place in the public eye, and his talents and worth are too well known to require an obituary notice. On the bench of the state of New-York, and since, on that of the Supreme Court of the United States, the public have long acknowledged in him the learned and independent Judge, the finished gentleman, and truly benevolent man.

It is some consolation to his family and friends that he has sunk into the grave at a good old age, crowned with honors, and wept by all who knew him. To his afflicted family his loss is irreparable.

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Nat. Intel.

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Curious Coincidence.—It is announced in a recent Gazette, (says the London Sun, of January 11,) that France and Britain, (the names of two merchants,) have dissolved partnership.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1823.

CONVENTION.

The last *Hillsborough Recorder* contains an address to the freemen of Orange county, on the subject of a convention, by the corresponding committee of that county. We shall take an early opportunity to lay this address before our readers. The arguments by which it enforces the necessity of a Convention are placed upon too solid a foundation to be shaken by all the sophistry and misrepresentation which have been employed by our opponents to blind and mislead the people: they are not new, it is true, but they are forcibly stated, and irrefragable, and cannot be repeated too often. We feel convinced, that were the real merits of the question laid before the people,—were they left to their own impartial judgment, and to follow the plain dictates of common sense and experience,—their decision would be almost unanimous in favor of a Convention. The friends of this measure, and of the people, need only to exercise patience and perseverance, and their object will be accomplished. No great and useful undertaking was ever effected, without having first to encounter and overcome obstacles thrown in the way by the selfishness of ambition, the craftiness of design, or the conceitedness of ignorance. The people will in the end perceive their true interests, and the exertions of the West be crowned with success.

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We learn, from a publication in the National Intelligencer, that the contractor for the fifth class of the Grand National Lottery has failed, and refused to pay the capital prize, (\$100,000,) as well as the smaller prizes; and has withdrawn himself from Washington, without giving the managers any hope that the prizes ever will be paid.

It is further stated, "that, after mature consideration, the most enlightened legal counsel has given the opinion, that the Corporation of the City of Washington is in no way responsible for the payment of the prizes drawn in the late fifth class of this lottery."

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The capital prize, it will be recollected, was drawn by a gentleman in Richmond, Va. and was purchased on the faith of a dream. The unfortunate holder of the ticket has doubtless now learnt, from sad experience, what "stuff dreams are made of;" and found, that the fancies of our sleeping, as well as our waking hours, are as illusive and unsubstantial as the castles and palaces which fancy often sees in the fleeting clouds of heaven. It is very agreeable to have pleasant dreams; but it is a weakness to found any hopes of advantage or good fortune upon them: the occurrence of painful dreams produces mental suffering at the time; but no well regulated mind would suffer them to disturb his peace in his waking hours. Dreams, in short, are generally

.....the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain fantasy.

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SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Among the many means which modern benevolence has devised, to enlighten, reform, and bless mankind, the *Sunday School Institution* will be found, when its effects shall have become fully developed, to be among the most conspicuous and most efficient. It is peculiarly calculated to promote the best and most lasting interests of society; for with the enlightening of the mind, it blends the moral renovation of the heart, and the inculcation of religious principles; it seeks to regulate the affections, and curb and soften the passions, while it enlightens and reforms the understanding. To the friends and promoters of Sunday Schools, no sinister motive can be imputed; they give instruction gratuitously—they give it, too, on days which are devoted to rest, by many to indolence, and by more to something even worse than indolence: and they impart this instruction, in numerous instances, to those who, but for this sacred charity, would be left to grope their way through life in all the darkness and wretchedness of mental and moral ignorance; they impart it, too, to many, who would otherwise enter upon the busy theatre of the world with the mind somewhat en-

lightened, but with the terror of death upon every mortal faculty. They engross no time which could be more profitably employed; they employ those hours which the children would waste in play, and in the profanation of the sabbath. Surely such an object as this, which has no selfish end in view, and can have none;—an object, which embraces within its expansive benevolence all grades and conditions of men, and is calculated, while it prepares the young for usefulness and honor here, to fit them for the higher honors and the perfect happiness of a better world,—surely, an object like this, can meet with no enemies who are not enemies to benevolence itself, nor fail to receive the approbation of all who have any interest in society, or any feelings of philanthropy.

We understand that it is in contemplation to recommence shortly the *Sunday School* in this place; and continue it through the warm season; and we trust and believe that this benevolent intention will meet with the cordial co-operation of a moral and christian public. The good which Sunday Schools have done, the lasting benefits which they have conferred upon thousands, the many which they have snatched from wretchedness and crime, and restored to society, are tested both by Europe and America; and on another day, on that day "for which all other days were made," the grand development of the blessings which will have flown from these schools of benevolence, will, we doubt not, fill with astonishment every holder.

That the moral influence of these institutions is very salutary, is sufficiently evident from the fact, that in these parts of our country where poverty is no excuse for ignorance, where the means of education are placed within the reach of every one during several months in the year,—*Sunday Schools* are most numerous. In England, their influence on the manufacturing part of the population, as well as on other classes, has been most happy; and all conditions of men; churchmen and dissenters, the prince and the peasant, have united in their support; and as far back as 1786, only five or six years from the time when the first Sunday School was established by the benevolent RAIKES, it was calculated that 250,000 children, in England alone, were then receiving instruction in these institutions.

The friends of Sunday Schools have, therefore, every thing to encourage them; and we trust that those who have it in contemplation to revive the school in this place, will carry their benevolent intention into execution. They cannot devote a few hours, on each sabbath, to an object more laudable, or whose results will be more lasting and salutary.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CONVENTION.

"A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the blessings of liberty."

It must be gratifying to every patriot and friend to civil liberty, to see that the people of North-Carolina are laudably excited in favor of a convention, to form a constitution upon the basis of equal rights. Experience has taught us that the present constitution of the state is defective, and that under its provisions there cannot be a fair and equal representation in the legislature. The eastern section of the state, composing a small minority of the free population, governs, with despotic sway, the large majority of the west; this is in direct opposition to the principles of civil liberty; because the eastern representatives can enact laws which might operate beneficially to them, but have an injurious effect on the population of the west. They also can elect any favorite to the highest office in the state, contrary to the will of a majority of the people. This savours very strongly of aristocracy; it also shows that we are in a very humiliating condition. In order to relieve ourselves from this state of vassalage, (we cannot in truth call it any thing else,) nothing more is necessary than to call a convention and frame a new constitution. I can safely hazard the assertion, that there has been no period in the history of our state more favorable to the forming of a constitution than the present. We have nothing to fear from sophisticated effusions of certain sycophants. We are not situated as certain conquered countries were many centuries ago; and we have too much confidence in the integrity and wisdom of our citizens to believe that they would, if they had the power, form a constitution in imitation of the "Twelve Tables" of Rome,—the laws of Draco, or those of China. It is the height of absurdity to form conjectures of this sort. We live under the constitution of the United

States, which is the Magna Charta of America, and we cannot form a constitution in any possible shape to transcend that noble instrument. Where, then, is the danger of a convention? No where but in the disordered imaginations of certain would-be great men. Whenever a convention may take place, we do not suppose that it will in this age and in this country, bear any resemblance to the "Rump Parliament of England,"—the "States General" of France,—the ancient Cortes of Spain,—or the Chareh of Saint Dunstan. We augur more favorably of the intellectual worth of our citizens; if we did not, we certainly would be unworthy of living under a better government than that of China. The business of forming state constitutions has no novelty attached to it; it is familiar to every one—something of the kind occurs nearly every year in America. This being the fact, it is very strange that there are some persons who have figured up in their brains so many forebodings of fiery shapes and dreadful consequences, which a convention might bring forth. To such, I would say, in the language of Cardinal Wolsey, in his speech to Cromwell,

Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aimest at,
Be thy country's.

* Father Du Halde says that China is governed by the cudgel.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Measrs. Editors: In the Raleigh Star of the 28th ult. there appeared an enigmatical list of the Raleigh Beaux, which I request you to publish, with the solution attached, which, during an idle moment, I guessed at; to which I add a list of the Salisbury Beaux. I hope "Florio" will reciprocate.

OEDIPUS.

FROM THE STAR.

An enigmatical list of some of the Raleigh Beaux.

1. Three-fifths of an evergreen tree, used in churches at Christmas; the objective case of the pronoun I, and the first letter of the animal that seduced Eve. *Hol-me-a.*
2. Dried grass, and a forest. *Hay-wood.*
3. A rising ground. *Hill.*
4. The lil's tint. *White.*
5. The patron Saint of Scotland, and the 10th of a sweetheart. *Andrew-s.*
6. The most important man in constructing a dandy. *Taylor.*
7. An ancient English neck-cloth and half an inch. *Ruff-in.*
8. A marshy ground and 1/4ths of a cruel Roman Emperor. *Fen-ner.*
9. A very narrow street. *Lane.*
10. A sealed obligation to pay money. *Bond.*
11. A manufacturer of earthen ware. *Potter.*
12. Half of a name given to New-Englanders, and half an island in the Indian Ocean, celebrated for spices. *Yan-vey.*
13. Three-sevenths of a great Norman warrior, and a male child. *Wil-son.*

FLORIO.

An enigmatical list of a FEW of the Salisbury Beaux

1. A female fowl, 1/4ths of the first name of a celebrated East Indian warrior, and 1/4ths of a former President.
2. Half of an eastern city, and what Pope says "makes the man."
3. Two-fifths of a complimentary term used in addressing ladies, and 1/4ths of a species of pepper.
4. Half of a celebrated modern Turkish general, and a male child.
5. One eighth of a quart, and 1/4d of esteem.
6. Non compos mentis.
7. An aquatic herb.
8. The imperfect of run, and 1/4ths of a sea fish.
9. Two-fifths of the god of mirth, and that from which metals are obtained.
10. A domestic animal, and 1/4ds of a man.
11. The fourth of a city where Hector was killed, and the hire of a house.
12. The effects of fire.
13. What we wish to be after we have passed the prime of life.
14. An instrument of war.
15. The forehead, and 1/4th of nobody.
16. Three-sevenths of crooked legs, and 1/4d of adversity.
17. The effects of an Indian war.
18. A bird that spends the summer with us.
19. The second story of a house, and 1/4th of prosperity.
20. Violent and rapid falling of water.

ELECTIONS.

The gubernatorial election in the State of New-Hampshire took place on the 11th ult. The candidates were the Hon. Levi Woodbury, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Samuel Dinsmoor, Esq. The latter gentleman was the Crawford candidate. Returns have been received from 41 towns, which give Judge Woodbury a majority of 5387 votes; the Dover Republican states there is little doubt of his election. At the last election for members of Congress, there were but 5 chosen, and an election for one to supply the vacancy also took place on the same day, the result is not known.

In Massachusetts, the Hon. Jonas Sibley is chosen to Congress from the district now represented by Mr. Russell.—*Wash. Repub.*

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The affairs of mankind were never bound up in a crisis so fearfully portentous, so deeply involving all that is sacred in human rights, and all that is salutary in human institutions, as that which has given rise to the holy alliance. As this confederacy has no precedent, in history, so is the present political condition of the world equally without precedent. We propose to inquire what it is in this peculiar condition of human affairs that has driven the potentates of Europe to form this extraordinary league; what the objects are which they propose to accomplish; and what will be the probable issue of the great contest, of which we have as yet only seen a few partial and preliminary developments.

For more than two centuries the gradual march of intellectual and moral improvement has been silently producing a great and fundamental change in the public opinion of civilized Europe. Amidst the vicissitudes of empire, the bloody conflicts of civil strife, and the infuriated rage of religious persecution, this great intellectual revolution has maintained a slow, but steady progress, until, within the last thirty years, it may be considered as having reached its consummation. It consists in a true conception of the origin and end of government, in opposition to the ancient doctrine of the divine right of kings. All the accounts of intelligent travellers concur in stating that the middle classes in every civilized nation of Europe, have exploded this ancient doctrine, and are only waiting for a favorable occasion to throw off the oppressive institutions founded upon that basis.

This, then, is the peculiar state of things which renders the present the most awful and interesting period in the history of our species. All the inhabitants of the civilized nations of continental Europe are the restless and dissatisfied subjects of governments, uncongenial with the spirit and improvement of the age, and equally inconsistent with the happiness and the wishes of the people. While the human mind has been progressive, governments have been stationary. This, in the lapse of more than two centuries, has led to an irreconcilable discrepancy between the opinions of the people and the notions of their rulers: between the character of the people and the existing institutions. Those, then, who know how to estimate the power of public opinion, can easily account for the alarm excited among the despots of Europe. The very existence of this extraordinary and unprecedented league, furnishes, of itself, abundant evidence of the extensive prevalence of those opinions and that spirit, which it is intended to repress.

Having thus briefly explained the nature of the crisis, we shall attempt to shew the objects proposed by the Holy Alliance. The ultimate object of that combination of monarchs is obvious enough. It is to maintain by physical force in the 19th century, institutions adapted to the 16th and 17th; it is to arrest the natural course of human events by artificial expedients, and extinguish the lights of the age in the blood of their subjects. But it is much more important and interesting to the American people and to the citizens of every free country, to ascertain what are those intermediate objects of the alliance, which may be regarded as the means of accomplishing the ultimate object? Will they confine the "holy" cares to their own kingdoms, or will they extend them to other nations? Upon this subject the contemplated invasion of Spain by France, with the avowed purpose of regulating the constitution and government of Spain according to the principles of "legitimacy," and evidently in obedience to the resolutions of the Congress of Verona, leaves us no room to doubt for a moment. The principle is openly asserted, that the despots of Europe have a right to destroy the free institutions of any, and every country; if those institutions tend to excite discontent and rebellion in the dominions of those despots! And, to enforce this principle, a hundred thousand Frenchmen are perhaps at this moment spreading desolation through the provinces of Spain. Here then is open war waged by despotism against freedom; upon principles utterly inconsistent with sovereign rights of free states, and destructive, in their consequences, of the peace of the world.

It is important that we should inquire how the United States are affected by these new and extraordinary principles of international law, and what part it becomes their government to act in the present emergency. It cannot be disguised, that the successful experiment made by us in the science of government, has done more towards refuting the doctrines of despotism, than all the writings of the philosophers put together. Our example is a standing argument, which all can comprehend; and its effect has been powerful, and must be irresistible. The principles, then, assumed by the Holy Alliance, and promulgated from the Congress at Verona, will justify an attack upon us, at least as fully as they justify that upon Spain. And if Spain should be crushed, it is not an idle apprehension, that we may be the next objects of the desolating kindness of the leagued oppressors of Europe. Under these circumstances, we are

decidedly of opinion that our government ought to protest most solemnly and earnestly against the invasion of Spain; and the principles upon which that invasion has been undertaken. Indeed, we incline to the opinion that prudential reasons alone should restrain this nation from uniting her arms with those of Spain, in opposition to doctrines so alarming in their tendency, so destructive to the harmony of nations, and the happiness of mankind. But we hasten to inquire what will be the probable issue of this great contest between the people and their rulers?

Whatever may be the fate of Spain in the present contest, we have no doubt of the final success of the holy cause in which she is contending. The votaries of freedom may be overcome for a time by the brute force of arms, but their spirit cannot be extinguished—No political proposition is more clearly demonstrable, than that governments must ultimately conform to the character of the people.—All governments, whether free or despotic, must fall, if this principle be disregarded in their formation. History has already inscribed this lesson on the tomb of the French Republic; she has perhaps yet to inscribe it on the reigning dynasty. How then stands the question? A revolution has taken place in the public opinion of Europe; the character of the people is fundamentally changed, and the existing governments are inconsistent with the change of character, and in direct opposition to public opinion. Unless the holy alliance can produce a mighty retrograde in the human mind; unless it can undo, by some magical operation, that fundamental change in the character of the people, which it has been the work of two centuries to complete, we cannot believe that there is any reasonable ground to doubt the final triumph of free principles. Their growth has been too gradual, and their foundations are too deep, to permit a belief that their progress can be effectually resisted.

These views of the subject naturally lead us to indulge in a few reflections on the enlightened policy of the present administration, as contrasted with the shortsighted and visionary notions of that ephemeral faction, which sprung up like a vapour at night, and has vanished before the first rays of the morning. In defiance of all the admonitions of history; regardless of the great crisis of which we have been speaking, it was the unwise and ruinous policy of the radical party to arrest the progress of those national defences so essential to our safety; to destroy every repository of military science, and leave the nation unarmed and defenceless. Mr. Monroe is entitled to the eternal gratitude of this nation for the firmness and independence with which he has restored the disorganizing plans of this misjudging faction. Truly estimating the important position occupied by these U. States in relation to the conflict pending in the civilized world between freedom and legitimacy, he has steadily adhered to a policy corresponding with that position. There could not indeed be a more driving and degrading policy, than to leave freedom unarmed to contend against despotism armed and confederated.

Wash. Republican.

From the Lancaster Gazette, Feb. 25.

The jury that tried Lechler, made a bill at the tavern at which they were entertained of 175 dollars. The jury that tried Wilson, made a bill of 190 dollars 75 cents. In the latter case the jury occupied seven days and three quarters. The amount has been so much a subject of admiration, throughout the city, that I have been induced to make some inquiries, and though I have not been able to procure a perfect copy of the bill, the following items may be depended upon as composing a part of the account.

58 1/2 bottles of Madeira Wine!
10 1/2 quarts of Brandy!
11 quarts Holland Gin!
13 quarts Country Gin!
50 1/2 quarts of Strong Beer!
11 1/2 quarts of Cider!!!

Of the twelve jurors, one was in a bad state of health, another is known to be a man who does not drink, and it is said they are all moderate men in that respect. To the number of actual consumers is to be added four constables, but neither of them drink wine.

Some may say that the enormous quantity of wine, brandy, common gin, beer, and cider, stated in the account, could not have been consumed by the jury and constables within the time specified. But it is literally true. The tavern keeper is a man of known probity. He more than once remonstrated against the quantity, but he was told they had a right to have what they pleased, and they would have what they pleased.

A Freshet—On the 7th ult. did immense damage in Connecticut, R. Island, and some parts of Massachusetts, by carrying away bridges, mill-dams, and in many instances injuring or destroying Mills, Factories, &c. At Norwich, the Methodist Meeting House floated entirely off, and not a vestige of it was to be found in the vicinity of the place where it stood!

GEORGE HAY is appointed, by the President of the United States, to be the Agent, under the Act of Congress, to collect and arrange the evidence, &c. to be laid before the Commissioners for carrying into effect the part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, which relates to the deportation of Slaves.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—The celebrated horse Cock of the Rock, has arrived in town from Vermont, for the purpose of closing with the proposition of Mr. Harrison, to run against a Virginia horse, on the Long Island course, for \$5000, "play or pay," in the ensuing spring races,—which will probably exhibit more matches,

bets and forfeits, than can be found on record from any one course in the sporting calendar.—*N. Y. Stileman.*

JOHN BRANDY and MICHAEL BROWN, Esqrs. have been appointed Directors of the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the death of Judge Locke and Gen. Pearson.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 27th March, by the Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, Mr. Theophilus J. Allen, of Iredeell county, to Miss Mary E. Graham, of Rowan county.

In Florence, Ala. on the 6th of February last, William S. Fulton, Esq. to Miss Matilda Noland. In Gallatin, Tennessee, on the 13th of February last, Capt. Alfred H. Douglass, to Miss Rebecca L. Fulton, daughter of David Fulton, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, March 28.

Cotton, 8 to 10; flour, fine, \$7; superfine, 7 50; wheat, 1 35; whiskey, 40; peach brandy, 50 to 75; apple do. 42 1/2 to 45; corn 70 to 75; bacon, 8 1/2 to 10; salt, Turks Island, 60 a \$5, by the 100 bushels; molasses, 26; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 9; coffee, prime green, 27 to 28; 2d and 3d quality, 24 1/2 to 26; tea, hyson, 90 to 110; flaxseed, 80 to 90; tallow, 8 to 9 cents.

CHARLESTON MARKET, March 24.

Cotton, 10 to 11; flour, first quality, \$8; corn, 70; coffee, 25 1/2 to 26 for best green Havana; St. Domingo, 23 a 24; sugar, brown, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; Muscovado, 7 1/2 to 9 1/2; molasses, 25 to 28; salt, Liverpool, 50 a 55; Turks Island, 50; whiskey, 33 a 36; North-Carolina bank bills, 4 a 4 1/2 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 4 1/2 a 5.

COTTON.

THE subscribers offer for sale about seventy bales of Cotton, of good quality, on a credit of eight and twelve months.

JNO. L. HENDERSON,
D. F. CALDWELL.

April 4, 1823.—3552

Doct. Alexander,

HAVING lately declined the practice of Physic, now offers his professional services as Surgeon only; and takes this opportunity of tendering his most sincere and grateful thanks to those who have hitherto placed themselves and families under his care.

April 7, 1823.—1wp

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. April 1, 1823.

LAWSON Alexander, Abraham Area, Sarah Allison, John H. Alexander, William Atkinson, Stephen Alexander, Thomas Allison. B.—Esquire Black, John Barringer, John Barnhart, Robert Biggar, Joseph Baker, Andrew Bane, Daniel Black, Capt. Black, John Barrie, Daniel Blackwelder, Rev. G. Boger, John Brooks, Chas. Blackwelder. C.—Samuel Corzine, John Coggell, David Cline, Joseph Crofford, Joseph Cooper, Allen Case, Hugh Campbell, Jacob Coleman, Jane Case, Moses Carrier, Moses Clary, Benj. Cagle. F.—George B. Friend, Frederick Freeland, Alexander Ferguson, Abraham F. Fox, Josiah Fox. G.—H. J. Gardner, Susannah Glover, George Goodman. H.—John Houston, William Houston John Hileman, Hugh Hay, Abner Hope, Elizabeth Hanycut, Dr. E. W. Harris, Washington Harris, Abner Haggins, Alfred Harris, Silas Huie, James Hadly, Thomas Holton, Archibald Houston, Lydia Houston, Silas Higle, Jacob House. L.—Nicholas Ishower. K.—John Kuler. L.—Christopher Liot, Jonas Love, Christopher Lifer. M.—William McGraw, Samuel Morrison, William McClain, Tobias Misenhimer, John Misenhimer, Capt. McCalib, Robert McCulloch, William Means, James McClary, John W. Morgan, Jane Meek, Abraham C. McCree, Archibald McCurdy. P.—Martin Phifer, Martin Pennington, Henry N. Pharr, Benjamin Plunkett, John Patterson, William Parks, Nathan Phillips. R.—Joseph Reed, Peter Rumpel, E. Ross, David Reese, Francis Ross, Geo. Rose, Carson Rogers. S.—William W. Spears, Philip Shive, Nancy Shinn, Thomas Gilbert A. Spears, Satterwhite & Travis, Michael L. Stinson. T.—Lewis Tucker, George Tucker, Peter Troutman. W.—Samuel Wallace, David Wagister. Y.—Silas Young, Ruthy Young. 3wt 30

D. STORKE, A. P. M.

Stop the Runaway!

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th instant, a negro boy named George, about 28 or 30 years of age, of yellow complexion, long chin, high forehead, speaks slow and distinctly, has a down cast look, and has lost some of his fore teeth. He appears older than he really is. He took away with him an old horse, with a bald face, about 14 or 15 years of age, and about 16 hands high; one black horse, three years old, about 15 hands high, and much rubbed by working in the wagon. He took with him a white girl, 18 or 20 years of age, sandy hair, rather inclined to be red, large and full breasted. It is more than probable that he will attempt to pass, in consequence of having the girl with him. I will give any reasonable premium to any person that will take the aforesaid negro and horses into his possession, so that the subscriber may get them.

DANIEL VERELE.

Salisbury, April 5, 1823.—481f

STATENVILLE, March 24, 1823.

RAN AWAY from this place, on the night of the 23d March, two negro men, James, calling himself James Hill, who says he is free, is a black negro, rather under the common size, about 24 years of age. Isaac, the property of the subscriber, and others, is a well built, middle sized man, about 30 years of age, very black. I will give fifty dollars for apprehending either of said negroes and confining them so that I get them a sin.

1wp ROBERT SIMONTON.

Almanacs, for 1823,

By the dozen, or single one, for sale at the Office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

The Muse! while'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires,....scorn.



HYMN.

Faint not, poor traveller, though thy way
Be rough like that thy Saviour trod;
Though cold and stormy low'r the day,
This path of suffering leads to God.

Nay, sink not; though from every limb
Are starting drops of toils and pain;
Thou dost but share the lot of him,
With whom his followers are to reign.

Thy friends are gone, and thou, alone,
Must bear the sorrows that assail;
Look upward to the Eternal Throne,
And hear a Friend who cannot fail.

Bear firmly, yet a few more days,
And thy hard trial will be past;
Then wrapt in glory's opening blaze,
Thy feet will rest on heaven at last.

Christian! thy Friend, thy Master pray'd,
While dread and anguish shook his frame:
Then met his suffering undismayed,
Wilt thou not try to do the same?

Go, sufferer, calmly meet the woes,
Which God's own mercy bids thee bear,
Then, rising as thy Saviour rose,
Go, his eternal victory share.

The Reunion of Departed Friends.

When those whom love and blood endear,
Lie cold upon the funeral bier,
How fruitless are our tears of woe!
How vain the grief that bids them flow!

Those friends lamented are not dead,
Though dark to us the road they tread;
All soon must follow to the shore,
Where they have only gone before.

Shine but to-morrow's sun, and we,
Compell'd by equal destiny,
Shall in one common house embrace,
Where they have first prepared our place.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

From Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.

SUNSET AND SUNRISE.

"This is the evening on which a few days ago, we agreed to walk to the Bower at Waterfall, and look at the perfection of a Scottish Sunset. Every thing on earth and heaven seems as beautiful as our souls could desire. Come then, my sweet Anna, come along, for by the time we have reached the Bower, with your gentle steps, the great bright orb will be nearly resting its rim on what you call the Ruby Mountain. Come along, and we can return before the dew has softened a single ringlet on your fair forehead." With these words, the happy husband locked kindly within his own the arm of his young English wife; and even in the solitude of his unfrequented groves, where no eye but his own now beheld her, looking with pride on the gracefulness and beauty, that seemed so congenial with the singleness and simplicity of her soul.

They reached the Bower just as the western heaven was in all its glory.—To them, while they stood together gazing on that glow of fire that burns without consuming, and in whose mighty furnace the clouds and the mountain tops are but as embers, there seemed to exist no sky but that region of it in which their spirits were entranced.—Their eyes saw it; their souls felt it; but what their eyes saw, or their souls felt, they knew not in the mystery of their magnificence. The vast black bars, the piled up masses of burnished gold, the beds of softest saffron and richest purple, lying surrounded with continually fluctuating dyes of crimson, and the very sun himself was for moments unheeded in the gorgeousness his light had created, the show of storm but the feeling of calm over all the tumultuous yet settled world of clouds that had come floating silently and majestically together, and yet, in one little hour, was to be no more.—what might not be endued with a sense of beauty, and greatness, and love, and fear, and terror, and eternity, feel when drawing their steadfast eyes on each other's faces, in such a scene as this?

But from these high and bewildering imaginations, their souls returned insensibly to the real world in which their life lay; and still feeling the presence of that splendid sunset, although now they looked not towards it, they let their eyes glide, in mere human

happiness, over the surface of the inhabited earth. The green fields, that in all the varieties of form, lay stretching out before them, the hedge rows of hawthorn and sweetbrier, the humble cabbies, the stately groves, and, in the distance, the dark pine forest loading the mountain side, were all their own, and so too were a hundred cottages, on height or hollow, shelterless or buried in shelter, and all alike dear to their cheerful hearts on account of their cheerfulness or their repose. God had given to them this bright and beautiful portion of the earth, and he had given them along with it hearts and souls to feel and understand in what lay the worth of the gift, and to enjoy it with a deep and thoughtful gratitude.

"All hearts bless you, Anna; and do you know that the Shepherd Poet, whom we once visited in his Shealing, has composed a Gaelic song on our marriage, and it is now sung by many a pretty Highland girl, both in cottage and on hillside? They wondered, it is said, why I should have brought them an English lady; but that was before they saw your face, or heard how sweet may be an English voice, even to a Highland ear. They love you, Anna; they would die for you, Anna, for they have seen you with your sweet body in silk and satin, with a jewel on your forehead, and pearls in your hair, moving to music in your husband's hereditary hall; and they have seen you, too, in russet garb, and ringlets upadorned, in their own smoky cottages, blithe and free as some native shepherdess of the hills. To joyful and sorrowful art thou alike dear; and all my tenantry are rejoiced when you appear, whether on your palfrey, on the heather, or walking through the hay or harvest field, or sitting by the bed of sickness, or welcoming with a gentle stateliness, the old withered mountaineer to the chieftain's gate."

The tears fell from the lady's eyes at these kind, loving, and joyful words; and with a sob, she leaned her cheek on her husband's bosom. "Oh, why, why, should I be sad in the midst of the undeserved goodness of God?—Since the farthest back time I recollect in the darkness of infancy, I have been perfectly happy. I have never lost any dear friend, as so many others have done. My father and mother live and love me well; blessings be upon them now and for ever! You love me, and that so tenderly, that at times my heart is like to break. But, my husband, forgive me, pity me; but upbraid me not, when I tell you that my soul, of late, has often faintly within me, as now it does; for oh, husband, husband, the fear of death is upon me; and as the sun sunk behind the mountain, I thought that moment of a large burial place, and the vault in which I am to be interred."

These words gave a shock to her husband's heart, and for a few moments, he knew not how to cheer and comfort her. Almost before he could speak, and while he was silently kissing her forehead, his young wife, somewhat more composedly said, "I strive against—I close my eyes to contain, to crush the tears that I feel gushing up from my stricken heart; but they force their way through, and my face is often ruefully drenched in solitude.—Well may I weep to leave this world—thee, my parents, the rooms in which for a year of perfect bliss, I have walked, sat, or slept in thy bosom—all these beautiful woods and plains, and hills, which I have begun to feel every day more and more as belonging to me, because I am thy wife. But, husband, beyond—far, beyond them all, except him, of whose blood it is, do I weep to leave our baby that is now unborn. May it live to comfort you, to gladden your eyes when I am gone; yea, to bring tears sometimes into them, when its face or form chance to remember you of the mother that bore it, and died that it might see the day."

The lady rose up with these words from her husband's bosom; and as a sweet, balmy whispering breath of wind came from the broom on the river's bank, and fanned her cheeks, she seemed to revive from that desponding dream; and with a faint smile looked all around the sylvan bower. The cheerful hum of the bees, that seemed to be hastening their work among the honey-flowers before the dark, the noise of the river that had been unheard while the sun was sitting, the lowing of the kine going leisurely homewards before their infant drivers, and loud and lofty song of the blackbird in his grove; these, and a thousand other mingling influences of nature, touched her heart with joy and her

eyes became altogether free from tears. Her husband, who had been deeply affected by words so new to him from her lips, seized those moments of returning peace to divert her thoughts entirely from such causeless terrors.—"To this bower I brought you to show you what a Scottish landscape was, the day after our marriage, and from that hour to this, every look, smile, word, and deed of thine has been after mine own heart, except those foolish tears. But the dew will soon be on the grass; so come, my beloved; nay, I will not stir unless you smile. There, Anna, you are your own beautiful self again!" And they returned cheerful and laughing to the hall; the lady's face being again as bright as if a tear had never dimmed its beauty. The glory of the sunset was almost forgotten in the sweet, fair, pensive silence of the twilight, now fast glimmering on to one of those clear summer nights which divide, for a few hours, one day from another, with their transitory pomp of stars.

Before midnight, all who slept awoke. It was hoped an heir was about to be born to that ancient house; and there is something in the dim and solemn reverence which invests an unbroken line of ancestry, that blends easily with those deeper and more awful feelings with which the birth of a human creature, in all circumstances, is naturally regarded. Tenderly beloved by all as this young and beautiful lady was, who coming a stranger among them, and as they felt from another land, had inspired them insensibly with a sort of pity mingling with their pride in her loveliness and virtue, it may well be thought that now the house was agitated, and that its agitation was soon spread from cottage to cottage, to a great distance round. Many a prayer was said for her; and God was beseeched, soon to make her, in his mercy, a joyful mother. No fears, it was said, were entertained for the lady's life; but after some hours of intolerable anguish of suspense, her husband, telling an old servant whither he had gone, walked out into the open air, and, in a few minutes sat down on a tombstone without knowing that he had entered the little churchyard, which, with the parish church, was within a few fields and groves of the house. He looked around him and saw nothing but graves, graves, graves. "This stone was erected, by her husband, in memory of Agnes Ilford, an English woman, who died in childhood, aged nineteen." This inscription was every letter of it distinctly legible in the moonlight; and he held his eyes fixed upon it, reading it over and over with a shudder; and then rising up, and hurrying out of the churchyard, he looked back from the gate, and thought he saw a female figure all in white, with an infant in her arms, gliding noiselessly over the graves and tombstones. But he looked more steadfastly, and it was nothing. He knew it was nothing; but he was terrified, and turned his face away from the churchyard. The old servant advanced towards him; and he feared to look him in the face, lest he should know that his wife was a corpse.

"Life or death?" at length he found power to utter. "My honored lady lives, but her son breathed only a few gasps—no heir, no heir. I was sent to tell you to come quickly to my lady's chamber."

In a moment the old man was alone, for recovering from the torpidity of fear, his master had flown off like an arrow, and now with soft footstep was stealing along the corridor towards the door of his wife's apartment. But as he stood within a few steps of it, composing his countenance and strengthening his heart, to behold his beloved Anna lying exhausted, and too probably ill, indeed—his own mother, like a shadow, came out of the room, and not knowing that she was seen, clasped her hands together upon her breast, and lifting up her eyes with an expression of despair, exclaimed, as in a petition to God, "Oh! my poor son!—my poor son! what will become of him!" she looked forward, and there was her son before her, with a face like ashes, tottering and speechless. She embraced and supported him—the old and feeble supported the young and the strong. "I am blind, and must feel my way; but help me to my bedside, that I may sit down and kiss my dear wife. I ought to have been there, surely, when she died."

The lady was dying, but not dead. It was thought that she was insensible, but when her husband said, "Anna—Anna!" she fixed her hitherto unnoticing eyes upon his face, and moved her lips as though speaking, but no words were heard. He stooped down and kissed her forehead, and then there was a smile over all her face, and one word, "farewell!" At that faint and loving voice he touched her lips

with his, and he must then have felt her parting breath; for when he again looked on her face, the smile upon it was more deep, placid, steadfast, than any living smile, and a mortal silence was on that bosom that was to move no more.

They sat together, he and his mother, looking on the young, fair and beautiful dead. Sometimes he was distracted, and passed the room raving, and with a black and gloomy aspect. Then he sat down perfectly composed, and look'd alternately on the countenance of his young wife, bright, blooming and smiling in death, and on that of his old mother, pale, withered and solemn in life. As yet he had no distinct thought of himself. Overwhelming pity for one so young, so good, so beautiful and so happy, taken suddenly away, possessed his disconsolate soul; and he would have wept with joy to see her restored to life, even though he were to live no more, though she were utterly to forget him; for what would that be to him, so that she were but alive! He felt that he could have borne to be separated from her by seas, or by dungeon's walls; for in the strength of his love he would have been happy, knowing that she was a living being beneath Heaven's sunshine.—But in a few days is she to be buried!—And then was he forced to think upon himself, and his utter desolation; changed in a few hours from a too perfect happiness, into a wretch whose existence was an anguish and a curse.

At last he could not sustain a sweet, sad, beautiful sight of that which was now lying stretched upon his marriage bed; and he found himself passing along the silent passages, with faint and distant lamentations meeting his ear, but scarcely recognized by his mind, until he felt the fresh air, and saw the gray dawn of morning. Slowly and unconsciously he passed on into the woods, and walked on and on, without aim or object, through the solitude of awakening nature. He heard or heeded not the wide ringing songs of all the happy birds; he saw not the wild flowers beneath his feet, nor the dew diamonds that glittered on every leaf of the modest trees. The ruins of a lonely hut on the hill side were close to him, and he sat down in stupefaction, as if he had been an exile in some foreign country. He lifted up his eyes and the sun was rising, so that all the eastern heaven was tinged with the beautifulness of joy. The turrets of his own ancestral mansion were visible in the dark umbrage of its ancient grove; fair were the lawns and fields that stretched away from it towards the orient light, and one bright bend of the river kindled up the dim scenery through which it rolled. His own family estate was before his eyes, and as the thought rose within his heart, "all that I see is mine," yet felt he that the poorest beggar was richer far than he, and that in one night he had lost all that was worth possessing. He saw the church tower, and thought upon the place of graves. "There will she be buried," he repeated with a low voice, while a groan of mortal misery startled the little moss-rem from a crevice in the ruin. He rose up, and the thought of suicide entered into his sick heart. He gazed on the river, and murmuring aloud in his hopeless wretchedness, said, "Why should I not sink into a pool and be drowned? But Oh! Anna, thou who wert so meek and pure on earth, and who art now bright and glorious in heaven, what would thy sainted and angelic spirit feel, if I were to appear thus lost and wicked at the judgment seat?"

A low voice reached his ear, and looking round, he beheld his old, faithful, white headed servant on his knees, him who had been his father's foster brother, and who, in the privilege of age and fidelity and love to all that belonged to that house, had followed him unregarded, had watched him as he wrung his hands, and had been praying for him to God while he continued sitting in that dismal trance upon that mouldering mass of ruins.—"Oh! my young master, pardon me for being here. I wished not to overhear your words; but to me you have always been kind, even as a son to his father.—Come, then, with the old man, back into the hall, and not forsake your mother, who is sore afraid."

They returned, without speaking, down the glens, and through the old woods, and the door was shut upon them. Days and nights passed on, and then a bell tolled, and the church yard, that sounded to many feet, was again silent. The woods around the hall were loaded with their summer glories; the river flowed on in its brightness; the smoke rose to heaven from the quiet cottages; and nature continued the same, bright, fragrant, beautiful and happy. But the hall stood uninhabited; the rich furniture now felt the dust; and there were none to gaze on the pictures that graced the walls. He who had been thus bereaved went across the seas to distant countries, from which his tenantry, for three springs, expected his return; but their expectations were never realized, for he died abroad. His remains were brought home to Scotland, according to a request in his will, to be laid by those of his wife; and they rest together, beside the same simple monument.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.

Religious.

ATTRACT.

They who take up religion on a false ground will never adhere to it. If they adopt it merely for the peace and pleasantness it brings, they will desert it, as soon as they find their adherence to it will bring them into difficulty, distress, or discredit. It seldom answers therefore to attempt making proselytes by hanging out false colors. The christian "endures as seeing him who is invisible." He who adopts religion, for the sake of immediate enjoyment, will not do a virtuous action that is disagreeable to himself; nor resist a temptation that is alluring, present pleasure being his motive. There is no sure basis for virtue but the love of God in Christ Jesus, and the bright revelation for which that love is pledged. Without this, as soon as the paths of piety become rough and thorny, we shall stray into pleasanter pastures.

Religion, however, has her own peculiar advantages. In the transaction of all worldly affairs, there are many and great difficulties. There may be several ways out of which to chuse. Men of the first understanding are not always certain which of these ways is the best. Persons of the deepest penetration are full of doubt and perplexity; their minds are undecided how to act, lest while they pursue one road, they may be neglecting another, which might better have conducted them to their proposed end.

In religion the case is different, and, in this respect, easy. As a christian can have but one object in view, he is also certain there is but one way of obtaining it. Where there is but one end, it prevents all possibility of choosing wrong; where there is but one road, it takes away all perplexity as to the course of pursuit. That we so often wander wide of the mark, is not from any want of plainness in the path, but from the perverseness of our will in not choosing it, from the indolence of our minds in not following it up.

In our attachments to earthly things even the most innocent, there is always a danger of excess; but from this danger we are here perfectly exempt, for there is no possibility of excess in our love to that Being who has demanded the whole heart. This peremptory requisition cuts off all debate. Had God required only a portion, even were it a large portion, we might be puzzled in settling the quantum. We might be plotting how large a part we might venture to keep back without absolutely forfeiting our safety; we might be haggling for deductions, bargaining for abatements, and be perpetually compromising with our Maker. But the injunction is entire, the command is definite, the portion is unequivocal. Though it is so compressed in the expression, yet it is so expansive and ample in the measure; it is so distinct a claim, so imperative a requisition of all the faculties of the mind and strength; all the affections of the heart and soul; that there is not the least opening left for litigation; no place for any thing but absolute unreserved compliance.

It appears neither humane nor generous to exult over the frailties of our nature. But such is the disposition of the ungodly, that if they see a christian err one step from the holy command of God, they are ready to say, religion is a vain thing, and to call all professors hypocrites. The worst state of the christian, however, is better than the best condition of the ungodly. And none can plead any excuse for his neglect at the bar of Jehovah. The failings of christians will afford no shelter for christless souls in that tremendous day.

A sincere penitent, bathed in tears, knows a satisfaction which the worldly cannot find in all that glitters in wealth; all that is sweet in pleasure—and all that is great in distinction.

To exercise decision and energy is always praiseworthy. To act with instant alacrity is often indispensable. Yet, though the injuries which spring from indolence or indecision, are the most numerous, and most likely to be incurable, those which result from rashness are the deepest and most incurable.